

Mr. BLAKE. I suppose so. It does not seem to me that, in this more than in the other case, there is any reason for departing from the ordinary rules of the service. If this gentleman is efficient, not merely to keep correct accounts of the expenditure of the Department, but also to restrain and moderate and limit the expenditure of the Department, I am willing to go the \$50.

Mr. CARON. I think the hon. gentleman is quite right to agree.

Mr. BLAKE. I do not agree, because I do not believe.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To provide for the following payments:—

215	To E. Chateauvert, for performing the duties of J. A. Doyon, during the latter's illness.....	\$313 42	
	For performing other duties.....	97 00	
			\$410 42
	To pay Extra Clerks in connection with operations of License Law		600 00

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Will the hon. gentleman state who Mr. Chateauvert is? Is he an officer of the Department, or a person brought in from outside?

Mr. COSTIGAN. Mr. Chateauvert is not a permanent employé of the Department. He was employed to do certain work in the absence of one of the officers who was seriously ill, and he was employed because it required knowledge and experience beyond that possessed by those who might have passed the qualifying examination, because Mr. Chateauvert had been in the habit of doing work for years before in the same Department similar to the work required to be done in the absence of Mr. Doyon.

Mr. BLAKE. I think this case was up last Session. Was there not a vote last Session for the extra services in the place of Doyon?

Mr. COSTIGAN. Some vote was taken last Session.

Mr. BLAKE. The statement was made that this poor man was affected with paralysis?

Mr. COSTIGAN. Yes; that is the case.

Mr. BLAKE. Is there any expectation of his resuming duty?

Mr. COSTIGAN. He has, since that.

Mr. BLAKE. Is the payment made here under the provision of the law? The late Act makes some provision for the payment of services performed during the absence of an officer, and for their being paid out of his salary.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I think the law only provides for the payment out of the salary in case he is absent on leave. I do not think that the salary paid to one who replaces an officer who is unfortunately stricken by illness should be taken out of his salary.

Mr. BLAKE. "For performing other duties, \$97"—what is that?

Mr. COSTIGAN. That is extra work, in regard to some statistical work which was behind in the Department.

Mr. BLAKE. Here we find him performing the work of another officer in the Department, and then doing extra work besides.

Mr. COSTIGAN. He is a very useful officer.

Mr. BLAKE. A handy sort of man. Do you intend to keep him about you?

Mr. COSTIGAN. No; the present staff is enough, I think, to do the work, but he is a remarkably efficient officer and did his work thoroughly.

Mr. BLAKE. But he is gone?

Mr. COSTIGAN. He is gone.

Mr. BLAKE. "Extra clerks in connection with operations of License Law"—is that the License Law of last Session?

Mr. COSTIGAN. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. Then we will want all the explanation the hon. gentleman can give.

Mr. COSTIGAN. In reference to that small item, I do not think it requires much explanation. The hon. gentleman will admit, of course, that enforcing that law will increase the work of the Department.

Mr. BLAKE. That depends on the Act which is coming down.

Mr. COSTIGAN. We have had to do something already. We had to prepare the work.

Mr. BLAKE. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will explain how many extra clerks have been employed—what the general character of their duties is. We do not know how much has been expended, or what has been done.

Mr. COSTIGAN. This \$600 is provided in case extra clerks may be required to do the work. It may not be necessary to spend the amount. If it be not necessary, I can assure the hon. gentleman I have no desire to spend it. We may require some extra help, and sometimes when extra work is required to be done, owing to the strictness of this Act, it is difficult to provide for it. I cannot say that the whole amount will be spent.

Mr. BLAKE. I presume, from what the Minister says, that no part of it has been spent as yet, else we would have heard something about it, as he has given a candid admission of what he wants. We have arrived at a period less than three months from the close of the financial year, so that, if he is going to spend it, he has got to commence at once. A measure is promised to suspend to a certain extent the operation of the Act itself. When he brings down a vote for additional clerks in his Department, we should know what he imagines he will have to spend, how many clerks he intends to employ, and in what way he thinks this extra service will be required.

Mr. COSTIGAN. There was a good deal to do in order to prepare forms and instructions for the License Commissioners. At the same time, each Commissioner has to be furnished with information from the Census, a work which involves a very large cost. We found it would be cheaper to employ a clerk to prepare such information and statistics from the Census for the use of these Commissioners, as to population, &c., than it would be to send a complete set of the Census to each Commissioner. That will easily explain this very moderate vote. At present there are two clerks employed at a salary of \$2 per day. They will only be retained a short time.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

217. To pay F. A. Dixon the difference between the salary now payable to him under an Order in Council, dated 30th June, 1881, appointing him a first-class clerk from 1st January, 1881, \$1,475, and the minimum salary allowed to a first-class clerk under the new Act.....	\$125 00
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Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The Civil Service Act provides that no employé's rank or position shall be affected by the Act, and being a first class clerk before the Act passed, he remained a first class clerk. But although a first class clerk his salary was under the minimum, therefore, to put him in the same position in respect to salary we ask for a special vote.

Mr. BLAKE. I understand that in the reorganization the salary was taken as the ruling indication and not the class. A man was classed as a second class, and if his salary was not up to the minimum of the first class, it